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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: HES1 and oxysterol

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DATE: Saturday, November 27, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L2	HES1 and oxysterol	4	L2
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	6822142.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:45:08 ON 27 NOV 2004

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=> s HES1 and oxysterol
L1            9 HES1 AND OXYSTEROL

=> dplicate remove l1
DPLICATE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> n
N IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> duplicate remove l1
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2             5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l2 1-5 ibib ab

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 5  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on STN
     DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004:74211  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PREV200400077098
TITLE:               Glucocorticoid response and promoter occupancy of the mouse
                     LXRalpha gene.
AUTHOR(S):           Steffensen, Knut R. [Reprint Author]; Holter, Elin;
                     Alikhani, Nyosha; Eskild, Winnie; Gustafsson, Jan-Ake
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Department of Biosciences, Karolinska Institutet at NOVUM,
                     Huddinge, Sweden
                     knut.steffensen@biosci.ki.se
SOURCE:              Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications,
                     (December 19 2003) Vol. 312, No. 3, pp. 716-724. print.
                     CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X.
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Article
LANGUAGE:            English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 4 Feb 2004
                     Last Updated on STN: 4 Feb 2004
AB   The liver X receptors alpha and beta (LXRalpha and LXRbeta) are members of
     the nuclear receptor superfamily of proteins which are highly expressed in
     metabolically active tissues.  They regulate gene expression of critical
```

genes involved in cholesterol catabolism and transport, lipid and triglyceride biosynthesis, and carbohydrate metabolism in response to distinct ***oxysterol*** intermediates in the cholesterol metabolic pathway. Several LXR target genes have been identified, but there is limited information on how expression of the LXRs themselves is controlled. In this study we have characterized the upstream flanking region of the mouse LXRalpha gene. Transient transfections show that the LXRalpha promoter is able to drive transcription of a luciferase reporter gene, however, the transcriptional potential of the promoter in the cell lines used was low. The -2143 to -1513 region of the promoter mediates repression of reporter gene activity in all cells analyzed and multiple DNA-protein interactions were detected in this region by DNase I footprinting. The Zta, Ets, and Hesl transcription factors were all shown to mediate alterations in reporter gene activity driven by LXRalpha promoter deletion constructs. These factors have been linked to cell cycle and differentiation processes suggesting that expression of LXRalpha might be under control of signalling mechanisms regulating cell proliferation. Several putative binding sites of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) were identified in the LXRalpha promoter and transient cotransfections of the GR and LXRalpha promoter deletion constructs induced reporter gene activity. Addition of dexamethasone, a GR agonist, abolished this effect suggesting cross talk between GR and LXR signalling.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:417572 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300417572
TITLE: Functional characterization of ***oxysterol*** -binding proteins in budding yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae and pathogenic yeast Candida albicans.
AUTHOR(S): Ryu, Ji-ho [Reprint Author]; Kim, Kwang-hoon [Reprint Author]; Huh, Hyangsuk [Reprint Author]; Kim, Jinmi [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Microbiology, Chungnam National University, KungDong 220, Taejeon, 305-764, South Korea
jmkim@cnu.ac.kr
SOURCE: Yeast, (July 2003) Vol. 20, No. Supplement 1, pp. S77. print.
Meeting Info.: XXIst International Conference on Yeast Genetics and Molecular Biology. Goeteborg, Sweden. July 07-12, 2003.
ISSN: 0749-503X (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 2003

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50818 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:111270
TITLE: ***Oxysterol*** binding protein ***HES1*** and cDNA of yeast and plants and method for altering phytosterol levels in transgenic plants
INVENTOR(S): Karunanandaa, Balasulojini; Yu, Jaehyuk; Kishore, Ganesh M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 96 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001004314	A2	20010118	WO 2000-US18813	20000711
WO 2001004314	A3	20010525		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6723837	B1	20040420	US 2000-614221	20000711
US 2004199940	A1	20041007	US 2004-793639	20040305
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-142981P P	19990712
			US 2000-614221 A3	20000711

AB This invention relates to the field of biotechnol., particularly as it pertains to the prodn. of sterols in a variety of host systems particularly plants. More specifically, the invention relates to nucleic acid mols. encoding proteins and fragments of proteins assocd. with sterol and phytosterol metab. as well as the encoded proteins and fragments of proteins and antibodies capable of binding to them. The invention also relates to methods of using the nucleic acid mols., fragments of the nucleic acid mols., proteins, and fragments of proteins. The invention also relates to cells, organisms, particularly plants, or seeds, or progeny of plants, that have been manipulated to contain increased levels or overexpress at least one sterol or phytosterol compd.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:54151 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698626286
TITLE: Inactivation of a homolog of the human ***oxysterol*** binding protein obviates the normally essential requirement for phosphatidylinositol transfer protein function in yeast.
AUTHOR(S): Fang, Min; Kagiwada, S.; Bankaitis, V. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Cell Biol., Univ. Ala. at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-0005, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Biology of the Cell, (1995) Vol. 6, No. SUPPL., pp. 396A.
Meeting Info.: Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Cell Biology. Washington, D.C., USA. December 9-13, 1995.
CODEN: MBCEEV. ISSN: 1059-1524.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1996

Last Updated on STN: 2 Feb 1996

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:225806 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497238806
TITLE: A new family of yeast genes implicated in ergosterol synthesis is related to the human ***oxysterol*** binding protein.
AUTHOR(S): Jiang, Bo; Brown, Jeffrey L.; Sheraton, Jane; Fortin, Nathalie; Bussey, Howard [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., McGill Univ., 1205 Dr. Penfield Avenue, Montreal, PQ H3A 1A1, Canada
SOURCE: Yeast, (1994) Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 341-353.
CODEN: YESTE3. ISSN: 0749-503X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 May 1994
Last Updated on STN: 25 May 1994

AB We have identified three yeast genes, KES1, ***HES1*** and OSH1, whose products show homology to the human ***oxysterol*** binding protein (OSBP). Mutations in these genes resulted in pleiotropic sterol-related phenotypes. These include tryptophan-transport defects and nystatin resistance, shown by double and triple mutants. In addition, mutant combinations showed small but apparently cumulative reductions in membrane ergosterol levels. The three yeast genes are also functionally related as overexpression of ***HES1*** or KES1 alleviated the tryptophan-transport defect in kes1-DELTA or osh1-DELTA mutants, respectively. Our study implicates this new yeast gene family in ergosterol synthesis and provides comparative evidence of a role for human OSBP in cholesterol synthesis.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.61	16.82

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.70	-0.70

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:47:23 ON 27 NOV 2004

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 19, 2004 (20041119/UP).

=> osbp and conserv?
OSBP IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s osbp and conserv?

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             0 OSBP
            12 CONSERV?
L3           0 OSBP AND CONSERV?

=> file agricola biosis embase caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.36      17.18

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -0.70

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=> s osbp and conserv?
L4          31 OSBP AND CONSERV?

=> duplicate remove l4
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           14 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (17 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-14 ti

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 14  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 1
TI   VAMP-associated protein-A regulates partitioning of oxysterol-binding
     protein-related protein-9 between the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi
     apparatus.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 14  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 2
TI   A   ***conserved***   ER targeting motif in three families of lipid
     binding proteins and in Opi1p binds VAP.

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 14  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 3
TI   HLM/OSBP2 is expressed in chronic myeloid leukemia.

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 14  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.  on
     STN                                                    DUPLICATE 4
TI   Vesicle-associated membrane protein-associated protein-A (VAP-A) interacts
     with the oxysterol-binding protein to modify export from the endoplasmic
     reticulum.
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L5 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Targeting of Golgi-Specific Pleckstrin Homology Domains Involves Both PtdIns 4-Kinase-Dependent and -Independent Components

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI An oxysterol-binding protein family identified in the mouse.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Oxysterol binding proteins: A multigene family that regulates lipid metabolism and vesicle transport

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI Analysis of oxysterol binding protein homologue Kes1p function in regulation of Sec14p-dependent protein transport from the yeast Golgi complex.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI The ***OSBP*** -related protein family in humans.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI A Drosophila homologue of oxysterol binding protein (***OSBP***) - implications for the role of ***OSBP*** .

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI Localization of the photoreceptor gene ROM1 to human chromosome 11 and mouse chromosome 19: Sublocalization to human 11q13 between PGA and PYGM.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Localization of 11q13 loci with respect to regional chromosomal breakpoints

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 10
TI COMPLEMENTARY DNA CLONING OF HUMAN OXYSTEROL-BINDING PROTEIN AND LOCALIZATION OF THE GENE TO HUMAN CHROMOSOME 11 AND MOUSE CHROMOSOME 19.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI ASSIGNMENT OF THE GENE FOR OXYSTEROL BINDING PROTEIN ***OSBP*** TO HUMAN CHROMOSOME 11Q AND MOUSE CHROMOSOME 19 IDENTIFIES A NEW ***CONSERVED*** SYNTENIC GROUP.

=> s hes? and plant
L6 4137 HES? AND PLANT

=> s hes1 and plant
L7 12 HES1 AND PLANT

=> duplicate remove l7
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS'

KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 1-10 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Human embryonic stem cells express a unique set of microRNAs.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI ***Hes1*** is a target of microRNA-23 during retinoic-acid-induced neuronal differentiation of NT2 cells.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Functional analysis of microRNAs during the retinoic acid-induced neuronal differentiation of human NT2 cells

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Functional characterization of oxysterol-binding proteins in budding yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae and pathogenic yeast Candida albicans.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Lunatic fringe, FGF, and BMP regulate the Notch pathway during epithelial morphogenesis of teeth.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Oxysterol binding protein ***HES1*** and cDNA of yeast and ***plants*** and method for altering phytosterol levels in transgenic ***plants***

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI HES6 acts as a transcriptional repressor in myoblasts and can induce the myogenic differentiation program.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Sequence and analysis of a 26 cntdot 9 kb fragment from chromosome XV of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI Inactivation of a homolog of the human oxysterol binding protein obviates the normally essential requirement for phosphatidylinositol transfer protein function in yeast.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI A new family of yeast genes implicated in ergosterol synthesis is related to the human oxysterol binding protein.

=> d 2 4 9 10 ibib ab

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:324139 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300324139
TITLE: ***Hes1*** is a target of microRNA-23 during retinoic-acid-induced neuronal differentiation of NT2 cells.
AUTHOR(S): Kawasaki, Hiroaki [Reprint Author]; Taira, Kazunari
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology, School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8656, Japan
kawasaki@chembio.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp; taira@chembio.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp
SOURCE: Nature (London), (19 June 2003) Vol. 423, No. 6942, pp. 838-842. print.
ISSN: 0028-0836 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 2003

AB MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are phylogenetically widespread small RNAs of 18-25 nucleotides in length, and are found in animals and ***plants*** . These small RNAs can regulate gene expression at a translational level through interactions with their target messenger RNAs, and they have a role in the development of Caenorhabditis elegans and ***plants*** . Although more than two hundred miRNAs have been found in mammals, their mRNA targets remain to be identified. Here, we demonstrate that the expression of ***Hes1*** , basic helix-loop-helix transcriptional repressor, is regulated by miRNA-23 (miR-23) in NT2 cells. miR-23 is almost complementary to part of the coding region, just upstream of the termination codon, of ***Hes1*** mRNA. Reduction in the level of miR-23 by small interfering RNAs resulted in the accumulation of ***Hes1*** , and hindered the retinoic-acid-induced neuronal differentiation of NT2 cells. Thus, our results indicate that miR-23 regulates the expression of ***Hes1*** at the post-transcriptional level, and participates in retinoic-acid-induced neuronal differentiation of NT2 cells.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:417572 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300417572
TITLE: Functional characterization of oxysterol-binding proteins in budding yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae and pathogenic yeast Candida albicans.
AUTHOR(S): Ryu, Ji-ho [Reprint Author]; Kim, Kwang-hoon [Reprint Author]; Huh, Hyangsuk [Reprint Author]; Kim, Jinmi [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Microbiology, Chungnam National University, KungDong 220, Taejeon, 305-764, South Korea
jmkim@cnu.ac.kr
SOURCE: Yeast, (July 2003) Vol. 20, No. Supplement 1, pp. S77. print.
Meeting Info.: XXIst International Conference on Yeast Genetics and Molecular Biology. Goeteborg, Sweden. July 07-12, 2003.

ISSN: 0749-503X (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 2003

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:54151 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698626286
TITLE: Inactivation of a homolog of the human oxysterol binding protein obviates the normally essential requirement for phosphatidylinositol transfer protein function in yeast.
AUTHOR(S): Fang, Min; Kagiwada, S.; Bankaitis, V. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Cell Biol., Univ. Ala. at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-0005, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Biology of the Cell, (1995) Vol. 6, No. SUPPL., pp. 396A.
Meeting Info.: Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Cell Biology. Washington, D.C., USA. December 9-13, 1995.
CODEN: MBCEEV. ISSN: 1059-1524.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Feb 1996
Last Updated on STN: 2 Feb 1996

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:225806 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497238806
TITLE: A new family of yeast genes implicated in ergosterol synthesis is related to the human oxysterol binding protein.
AUTHOR(S): Jiang, Bo; Brown, Jeffrey L.; Sheraton, Jane; Fortin, Nathalie; Bussey, Howard [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., McGill Univ., 1205 Dr. Penfield Avenue, Montreal, PQ H3A 1A1, Canada
SOURCE: Yeast, (1994) Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 341-353.
CODEN: YESTE3. ISSN: 0749-503X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 May 1994
Last Updated on STN: 25 May 1994

AB We have identified three yeast genes, KES1, ***HES1*** and OSH1, whose products show homology to the human oxysterol binding protein (OSBP). Mutations in these genes resulted in pleiotropic sterol-related phenotypes. These include tryptophan-transport defects and nystatin resistance, shown by double and triple mutants. In addition, mutant combinations showed small but apparently cumulative reductions in membrane ergosterol levels. The three yeast genes are also functionally related as overexpression of ***HES1*** or KES1 alleviated the tryptophan-transport defect in kes1-DELTA or osh1-DELTA mutants,

respectively. Our study implicates this new yeast gene family in ergosterol synthesis and provides comparative evidence of a role for human OSBP in cholesterol synthesis.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	25.88	43.06

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.70

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:55:12 ON 27 NOV 2004

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 19, 2004 (20041119/UP).

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	43.48

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.70

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:59:29 ON 27 NOV 2004